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| APPLICATION NO.  | FILING DATE                             | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|---|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/577,690   | 03/12/2007                              | Eric Gwyn Avenell    | 7733P009            | 3728             |
|  | 7590 07/19/2010<br>off, Taylor & Zafman | EXAMINER             |                     |                  |
| 12400 Wilshire Boulevard<br>7th Floor<br>Los Angeles, CA 90025 |   |                      | WEEKS, GLORIA R     |                  |
|  |   |                      | ART UNIT            | PAPER NUMBER     |
|  |   |                      | 3721                |                  |
|  |   |                      |                     |                  |
|  |   |                      | MAIL DATE           | DELIVERY MODE    |
|  |   |                      | 07/19/2010          | PAPER            |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

|  | Application No.   | Applicant(s)   |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | 10/577,690  | AVENELL, ERIC GWYN   |  |  |  |  |
| Office Action Summary  | Examiner  | Art Unit   |  |  |  |  |
|  | GLORIA R. WEEKS   | 3721   |  |  |  |  |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication app   | ears on the cover sheet with the c  | orrespondence address  |  |  |  |  |
| Period for Reply   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE | N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133). |  |  |  |  |
| Status   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 M  | av 2010.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ·— · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | action is non-final.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ·  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| closed in accordance with the practice under E   | x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45  | 53 O.G. 213.   |  |  |  |  |
| Disposition of Claims  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3,5-7,12,14,16,18-23,25,36,38,44 and 49</u> is/are pending in the application.   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-7,12,14,16,18-23,25,36,38,44 and 49 is/are rejected.   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or  | election requirement.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Application Papers   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine   | r.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti  | on is required if the drawing(s) is obj   | ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).   |  |  |  |  |
| 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex  | aminer. Note the attached Office  | Action or form PTO-152.  |  |  |  |  |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| See the attached detailed Office action for a list   | or the certified copies not receive   | u.   |  |  |  |  |
| Attachment(s)  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) 🔲 Interview Summary  | (PTO-413)  |  |  |  |  |
| 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Da   | ate  |  |  |  |  |
| 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 05/05/2010.   | 5)  Notice of Informal P 6) Other:  | atent Application  |  |  |  |  |

Art Unit: 3721

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is in response to the amendment and remarks received on May 4, 2010.

### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 4, 2010 has been entered.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-3, 14, 16, 18-23, 25, 36, 38, 44 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Norman (USPN 6,635,067) in view Selewski et al. (USPN 6,777,844) and Heinrichs (USPN 6,041,605).

In reference to claims 1-3, 14, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 36, 38, 44 and 49, Norman discloses a hand tool comprising: a brushless DC motor 40 contained within a cylindrical motor housing 42 and a sealed, cylindrical body 44; a void space 84 between an internal surface of the body 44 and the motor housing 42; a fluid inlet port 16 and a fluid outlet port 18; conduits 46a, 46b releasably attached to the fluid inlet port 16 and the fluid outlet port 18; heat dissipation ducting means 120

Art Unit: 3721

that extends parallel to the body 44 and motor housing 42, as well as about the axis of the body 44 and the motor housing 42 (figures 3 & 4; column 5 lines 58-67); an external fluid source 130 that supplies compressed cooling fluid to fluid transport means 132, 136; rotatable power output shaft 112 connected to a cutting implement 12; a quick-release power cord assembly 24 connected to an electrical supply capable of being switched on and off (column 2 lines 62-67).

Norman does not disclose the fluid source to provide a gaseous fluid, nor does Norman disclose a controller responsive to the gaseous fluid. Selewski et al. teaches a hand tool powered by a brushless motor, wherein the motor is cooled by air flow, such that a controller turns off the motor if the pressure of air flow falls below a predetermined level. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the motor of Norman to include air as the cooling fluid of the motor since Selewski et al. discloses such a gas is a known coolant in the art of motor housings for the purpose of effectively reducing the temperature of a motor.

The flow of coolant on the motor is responsive to the detected temperature of the motor; such that the higher the temperature, the higher the flow of coolant, the higher the pressure of the coolant. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the hand tool of Norman to include a controller associated with the temperature of the motor, since column 9 lines 7-28 of Selewski et al. states that if the cooling of the motor is insufficient, and the temperature of the motor exceeds a predetermined value, the motor is shut-off for the purpose of preventing the motor from overheating.

Nonetheless, Heinrichs teaches a motor 14 associated with a controller 10, wherein the controller is configured to monitor the discharge pressure of a fluid provided for the purpose of cooling the motor within the body in place of monitoring the temperature of the motor (column 3

Art Unit: 3721

lines 3-63). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the controller of Norman to respond directly to the discharge/extracted fluid pressure, since column 1 lines 15-29 of Heinrichs teaches the relationship of coolant fluid pressure and a motor's temperature, and the relevance of monitoring both the coolant fluid pressure for the purpose of controlling a motor's temperature such that unacceptable pressure of the coolant fluid results in the disabling of a motor, thereby preserving the life and effectiveness of the motor.

Regarding claims 19 and 20, Heinrichs teaches a microprocessor controller configured to recognized a predetermined temperature of the motor and pressure parameters of the coolant provided to cool the motor (column 3 lines 64-67, column 4 lines 1-12, 56-67 and column 5 lines 1-47); wherein Heinrichs discloses several examples of possible parameters. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to set the controller of Norman at the claimed motor temperature range of 35 °C – 50 °C and a fluid pressure of 1.5 Bar to about 3.0 bar, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. <sup>1</sup>

Claim 21 is drawn to the use of the hand tool rather than structural limitations defining the hand tool. It has been held that recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed product from a prior art product satisfying the claimed structural limitations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 198C).

Art Unit: 3721

5. Claims 5-7 and 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Norman (USPN 6,635,067) in view Selewski et al. (USPN 6,777,844) and Heinrichs (USPN 6,041,605), and further in view of Sjostrom et al. (USPN 5,712,543).

In reference to claims 5-7 and 12, Norman discloses a hand tool having a brushless DC motor positioned within a motor housing and body, wherein the brushless DC motor is connected to an external electrical power source and console. Norman does not disclose what structure is associated with the power console for the purpose of controlling the motor of the hand tool. Sjostrom et al. teaches a hand tool having: a switch activation handle 100 having magnetic push switches 125, 130, 135 that regulate power supplied to a motor 120 sealed within a body 110, wherein the motor 120 is connected 145 to a remote electric power source and console 215; the remote electric power source and console 215 controlling the operating speeds of the motor 120 in response to manual input, provides an emergency power disabling switch 220; and a visual display 235 that allows the level of power supplied to the motor to be monitored; and Hall Effect sensor 500 that provides diagnostic information with respect to the motor 120 to the display 235. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the hand tool of Norman to include the activation and control system of Sjostrom et al., since Sjostrom et al. suggests that such a modification allows the speed of a motor to be easily adjusted and monitor in accordance with implements driven by the motor.

## Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-7, 12. 14, 16, 18, 23, 25, 36, 38, 44 and 49 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Although Examiner was not completely convinced by the arguments against secondary reference

Art Unit: 3721

Yoshimura, upon and updated search of the prior art, Examiner has found Heinrich to better articulate the knowledge of the art at the time of the invention regarding the control of a motor in response to detected gaseous fluid pressure and the temperature of A motor.

7. Examiner would also like to reiterate the basis for combining references, such that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning; But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper.<sup>2</sup>

### Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Refer to attachment for notice of references cited and recommended for consideration based on their disclosure of limitations related to the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GLORIA R. WEEKS whose telephone number is (571)272-4473. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 8am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rinaldi I. Rada can be reached on (571) 272-4467. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Art Unit: 3721

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Other helpful telephone numbers are listed for applicant's benefit:

- Allowed Files & Publication (888) 786-0101
- Assignment Branch (800) 972-6382
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- Fee Questions (571) 272-6400
- Inventor Assistance Center (800) PTO-9199
- Petitions/special Programs (571) 272-3282
- Information Help line 1-800-786-9199

/Gloria R. Weeks/ Examiner, Art Unit 3721

/Rinaldi I Rada/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3721

July 16, 2010